The steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday morning in 4 days 20 hours from Havana. She inti New Orleans at 8 A. M., Dec. 20, and arrived at Bavana the 22d, at 5 P. M., and, after transferring the California mails and passengers to the steamer Falcon, mailed on the 22d, at 5 P. M., for New York. was nothing of importance to report from

ne of the ship's firemen, fell overboard, and was

The purser of the Empire City will accept our thanks for papers, &c.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Havana, Dec. 23, 1854.

I remember perusing, a short time since, a statement in a Southern newspaper, to the effect that through the diplomatic skill of Cora Montgomery and her husband, General Careneau, the government of the Dominican republic had been induced to code to the United States the Bay of Samana and a considerable portion of the adjacent territory; from the fact mentioned in the report of Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, that the Columbia had been engaged in surveying the Bay of Samana, and in examining the localities in its vicinity, with reference to their fitness for a convenient depot for neval nurposes, I am led to suppose that it is generally understood in the United States that the Dominican republic has ceded to the United States Samana hay and the adjacent territory above referred to. Indeed, I, in common with many others here, until very recently entertained that belief. A few days since, however, I was undeceaved, having been favored with a sight of a copy of the treaty entered into between the General, on behalf of the United States and the Dominican republic. In that treaty, which is merely one of amity and commerce, the Bay of Samana is certainly not ceded to the first States; indeed, unless I am much deceived, it githe treaty) will never be ratified by the Senate, as it will, I believe, be found to contain clauses which have ever been maintained by the United States in their dealings with other countries. As to the idea of respective between the United States and Dominica, that does not appear to have been considered at all worthy of the consideration of the representatives of the United States. All the benefit to be derived from the treaty will be found conferred upon Dominica, and it will not, therefore, I venture to assert, be ratified.

A friend of mine who paid a visit a few days since to the unfortunate Lacoette, in the Punta Castle, has favored me with a statement of a conver semans with many others here, multi very recently assessmentered, having here favored with a sight of a copy of the treaty meets discharged with a sight of a copy of the treaty meets discharged with a sight of a copy of the treaty meets discharged with a sight of a copy of the treaty meets discharged with a sight of a copy of the treaty within a meety one of anity and commerce, the Bay of Samana is cortainly not coded to it blunced States; idead, under it am much described; if the treaty) will never be ratified by the Senate, as it will, I bullers, be found to contain clauses which are tailed by a variance with those principles which here discharged with other countries. As to the bies of residency to the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of the representative of the Mills of the contribution of the contri

New, they could not all of them have done the deed, and, as it is understood the man who did it has left the island, the cruelty of keeping all these persons in confinement is manifest. Two of them, Augustine Montoro and Charles Colin, as you are already aware, are citizens of the United States, and although the former may have been compelled by necessity to visit this island, under the recent amneaty, and to have had his passage from New Orleans to this port paid out of the public subscription taken up for the purpose of assisting the necessitous refugees to return harr—and to this extent deet his offence (?) extend—I do not understand under what system of logicit can be shown that he has thereby foresiten all claim to the right of protection to which, as a citizen of the United States, he is justly entitled. But we have heard but little respecting Charles Colin. He, too, is a citizen of the United States, as and against him no such complaint can be urged. Is it indeed, come to this—that the petry authorities of Cuba are to arrest our citizens, cast them into prison, keep them Be, too, is a citizen of the United States, and against him no such complaint can be urged. Is it, indeed, come to this—that the petty authorities of Cuba are to arrest our citizens, cast them into prison, keep them there for mention, and our government will not event itself, not even to procure their release, now that not a shadew of evidence can be adduced to convict them of the crime for which they were arrested? There is a report again in circulation here that General Quitman is expared in organizing a force of five thousand men, with whom he intends to conquer Cuba. My firm belief is that if such a force should come to this island, properly effected and prepared to do or die, the tank of conquest will be of a comparatively easy character. Much, however, will depend upon the sudden and speedy arrival of the force. Let no time be allowed to General Concha to make any further preparations. From what I can learn of his character from parties who know him better than I can prevend to do, he is little fitted to act wisely upon any sackes emergency. He will be, on such an occasion, all "hurry skurry," and, of course, little able to give prompt or effective orders, much less to make an brilliant or successful defence.

There have been these of four plays express landed re-

Oraz, and consisted of \$17 Africans, some two or three hundred having, it is understood, died on the passage from Africa.

Mr. George Hawkins, captain of the pilot boat Charles T. Smith, and Mr. James Woodhouse, supercargo of the same, are summoned, in the Gaccia of the 20th just, to appear within nine days at the royal castle of this city to answer the charges preferred against them of having conveyed arms and munitions of war, and in assisting to land the same at a port in this island, for the purpose of assisting in a revolt, &c. Is it not expected they will obey the aummons? "Spirits may be summoned from the vasty deep; but will they come?"

The 20th inst. was the birthday of the Princess of Asturias. Three royal salutes were fired during the day, and the church bells sounded their merriest chimes. It may prove satisfactory to President Pierce to know that his message to Congress met with the hearty approval of the Diarie de la Marina of this city. When one's enemies approve of our acts, they must, of course, he of a correct character. Do you not think so!

The people of this city cannot complain of a lack of amusements. We have the Italian opera company, who have recently given us "Luisa Miller" and "Roberto Devereux," and who promise us very soon a new and brillemt tenor from Europe. Then there is a company of Hoanish actors at the Teatro Villa Nueva. The Bearded Lady is also exhibiting with her hairy Easu-like child, about eighteen mouths of age. A circus company, (Whitby's.) accompanied by Lavater Lee and family, commence their performances this erening; and lastly, we have innumerable balls, fancy dress and otherwise, so that there is amusement to suit every taste. All s.

The Venezuelan Expedition.
[Carrespondence of the French Courrier.]
Sr. THOMAS, Nov. 19, 1854.
American steamer Benjamin Frankin, and the Catharise Augusta, are still in our harbor. The me has discharged her cargo, cannons, guapowier, ets, lances, &c. The powder has been put in the and the rest in the store of the consignee. Some is the Banish government which has required the

NETED STATES AND ST. DOMINGO—MBS. GENERAL NEAU AND THE TRACTY—PRENCH INTERPER I TERRATEMED—NEW SCREME OF COLONIZA

THE UNITED STATES AND ST. DOMINGO—NUS. GENERAL GARNESS AND THE TREATT—FRENCH INTERPER-ENGE STREATED—NEW SCREME OF COLONIZATION—ALLIANCE RETWEEN RAPOLEON AND SQULOQUE, ad., ad.

[From the National Democrat]
Form the Parick Nov. 1, 1854.

Great events are about to come forth in this island in behalf of the children of Africa, and may God turn the hearts of our enlightened friends in the United States to befriend our cause.

Our Emperor has received an autograph letter from Louis Mapoleon, the Emperor of France, of the lighest importance. It looks to no less than the re-union of the whole Island of Hayti under the just and vigorous scepter of France, if he highest importance. It looks to no less than the re-union of the whole Island of Hayti under the just and vigorous scepter of France, if he had not favor, but, on the contrary, try not to accept colored emigrants. If a man is so white that no one can porceive the least sign of African blood in him, yes, then he may pass; but not else.

The Dominicans have also acted very ungratefully to the French and English nations, and for the sake of getting white settlers, are ready to unite with the Americans against them; but these great European powers will teach them a smart leason in the course of this winter. Before they think of it their republic will be dune and gone.

Chevalier Raybaud, the French Minister hers, has gone to St. Domingo to arrange for the return of this winter. Before they think of it their republic will be dune and gone.

Chevalier Raybaud, the Prench Minister hers, has gone to St. Domingo to arrange for the return of this winter. Before they think of it their republic will be dune and gone.

The valid owners. The unoccupied land will be taken by the Haytien government, to be divided in smant farms for the colored extlers, which our Emperor intends to invite from the United States to populate the Cibao district.

invite from the United States to populate the Cibao district.

This warm climate suits the African race, and there are in the United States a hundred thousand colored families who have no house or home. To these the Emperor Faustin will give land and three m inths' provisions, if their friends in the United States will help them to a measure to Harti.

1805. The American negotiator should, therefore, have gone immediately to secure that of his government, the flayting government alone being benefited by the full period of delay. But Mr. Carneau, who lacks a little of perfection in diplomacy, judged otherwise, and protended to have his treaty railfied here before its presentation to the United States Congress, for fear that it would miscarry in St. Domingo during his absence. That pretence having been accepted, at last, for the sake of pence, an extra session of the Dominican Congress was called the little of November; but as it was first occupied with a plan of a new constitution, Mr. Cannesu became furious, accusing the French naval station of the Antilles, having at this juncture anchored in the harbor of St. Domingo, Mr. Casnesu, hurried on by his mettlesome yokefellow, and by his parasite, Angulo Gurridi, a naturalized American, born in Havana, addressed a letter, in the form of a protest, to the French and English Consuls, accusing them of interfering in his affairs—exclusively American—and charging them with overawing the action of the Dominican government by a foreign naval force. To this message, marked by a Anadeur almost threatening, an answer was returned counced in terms as brasf as they were deserved.

Meanwhile, public opinion, quite favorable to the treaty until its purport was known, became decidedly hostile to it when the people were convinced that the reciprocity of treatment secured to the cluttes of either party on the soil of the other, provided they submitted to the local laws and customs, would be only a lure for the Dominicans, because of the color of nineteen-twentieths of the population. People began to say that no treaty could be honorable to the country without real reciprocity, and that such reciprocity was impossible with the United States because of their local laws and customs. They recounted the exclusions, the contempt, and their sould be promined to adjourn the presentation in the hope of seeing this counter-movement subside

singularly alarmed.

The treaty will be submitted to morrow to the consideration of the Dominican Congress, which will give its opinion after three readings, there being an interval of two days between the readings. It is generally supposed that it will be rejected; but Mr. Cameau is said to be able to dispose of such persuasive means, if necessary, that conjectures on this subject are by no means certain; still it is impossible to discover any advantage in this convention, except for the greater of the contracting parties.

HEAVY Mails.—The mail of the America was at least thirty per cent larger than has been received since the monthly line of steamers. It consisted of a xly bags of newspapers for the United States, twenty-eight for Canada; thirty-four bags of letters for the United States, and ten for Canada. The French mail was unavaily large, consisting of 163 pounds of letters. The portion destined for the South was promptly forwarded in the afternoon train. We learn that the foreign mail per steamship Washington, received at the Boston Post Office, was also unusually large. We take the above from the Traceller, and desire to add thereto the fact, that by the promptness of the Boston Postmaster and his assistants these large mails were delivered to the public with great expedition. It had been announced that the Post Office would close at twelve o'clock on Christmas day—but as the foreign mails arrived, the office was kept open till they were delivered. This was a great favor to the public, and we believe our business men will duly appreciate such acts at the hands of our efficient and popular Postmaster.—Boston Transcript, Dec. 27.

GOOD PRICE FOR OIL.—The New Bedford Mercury learns of a sale of 11,000 gallons of sperm oil, in Pairhaven, on the 26th sit, to a house in New York, at \$1 70 per sales.

(From the Journal of Commons, Dec. 28.)

CORPORATION ADVERMING.—The Common Council have hitherto paid for its advertising in seven newspapers the sum of nine thousand dollars. The re-colutions lately passed call for publishing the same matter in five newspapers at twemty-five thousand dollars and upwards. It is highly probable, inasmuch as the work at to be paid for by tee line, that the quantity will be largely increased, and the city saddled with a heavy outlay, the principal purpose and effect of which will be to corrupt still further the public press. The amount paid for printing fer the Council and the departments, for twelve months preceding September, 1854, is as follows—To McGooden & Baker for Common Council... \$12,928 \$4 To Collina, Bowne & Co., for Departments....... 30, 202 39

We venture to a sert, if the intended plan goes into effect with respect to advertising in the newspapers that the city will say next year one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars for printing and advertising—a sum far the year what should be applied to this object. The effect of this expenditure upon the community will be disastrous in the extreme. The public have doubtless witnessed from day to day the loud clamors of the New Your Highland and the Treasury Department, for the reason that its doors are not opened wist to office holders and contracture. The HERALD was a bidder for the public hard of the title of the common Council, a majority of whom represent the contracting and office-holding interest, are at issue with Mr. Flagg upon his refunal to pay some of the demands upon the Treasury. The HERALD with a pertinactly which selicitaness prompts, attacks with hitterwas the old Hero who stands at the door of the Treasury—a service which the Common Council is expected to consider in making its awards. This is a specimen of the dangers to which the public are exposed from adoptins the new plan of advertising. The hid of the HERALD is made at 8 cents per line, and amounts in the aggre ate to twelve thousand and twenty-four dollars and thirty two cents—a sum that will be largely augmented through efforts to increase the quantity of matter, if the award shall be made according to its hopes. We were not competitors for this service, and can therefore speak with freedom of the matter. The bidding was under the following rules—

1. Hidders to offer by the line for each time published.

2. They shall set forth, under affidavit, as near at possible, their daily orculation in the city of New York, exclusive of the Sunday and extra issues.

3. The award to be made to the newspapers effering to perform the work at the lowest rates per 1,000 papers so circulated in the city.

4. The Comptroller to seport the bid, and his award, to the Common Council on the 18th, and stand referred to a Committee of the Whole in the Bo

Coat of advertising p for same among published in 1864, by 150,304 lines by 150,304 lines 736 134

Suspicion at once attaches to the statement of the Hexallo of its city circulation. Much of it, sold at its counter, finds its way 'immediately through express and steamboat lines, to distant parts of the country; and yet it is presented, but improperly, as city circulation. The number distributed by carriers can be ascertained with entire certainty. The number sold to newshoys for city distribution could also be ascertained, but not with as much precision. A part of its edition is issued in the evening, containing new matter, which takes the place of corporation advertising.

Persons who travel in foreign lands complain that the Hixallo is seen everywhere, and they blush that it should be treated as the representative of the feelings of the country; it also circulates extensively in the Southern States—tegether, doubtless, producing an aggregate of foreign circulation larger in proportion to the whole circulation, than the quantity presented in the affidavits from the establishment. But yet, the servise which the paper is delity rendering to the Common Council, the contractors and the office holders, will induce at least one branch of the Common Council to overlook the loose character of the testimony, and reward a service at once so important and iniquitous.

An unabackled press, bold without using Heense, busy without being venal or factions, devoted to the honest service of the community—is an unto d blessing; but a press which upholds licentiousness and corruption, and uses its whole power to degrade the morals of the community is a bitter curse, whose circulation cannot be advanced by public representatives without aggravating its vices.

The course to be pursued by the city, instead of employing five or seven papers, is that adopted at Washington and by every State in the Union, to have a single paper employed in this service—on the agreement that a sufficient number of copies of the city advertisements at all the furnished to each department, to be obtained by any citizen. This course will diminish the

produced, and its previous success on every occasion of its representation, are sufficiently well known to insure a full and crowled house to night. The farce of 'Soph a's Supper' will precede the opera, and the whole of the entertainments will conclude with a grand ballet divertisement, in which Mile. Zoe, Mons. Wiethoff, and Mrs. B. Yates will appear.

Bowgray Thrayrag.—The petite comedy of "My Neighbor's Wife" will commence the amusements, which will be followed by a fancy dance by Miss L. Wells, and the interesting drams of "The White Boy." The grand romantic military drama, by Robert Jones, entitled "The Massacre of Michallimackinae," in which Mr. Derr's famous horse Ingomar will be introduced, will conclude the performances. The drama of "Lafitte, the Pirate of the Guif," is in preparation, and will shortly be produced.

Marsacre of Michillimackinac," in which Mr. Berr's famous horse linguinar will be introduced, will conclude the performances. The drama of "Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf," is in preparation, and will shortly be produced.

Ninto's Garden,—The benefit of Miss Brienti will take place this evening, which is announced as the last but one of the appearance of this English opera troupe. Bulle's "Bohemian Girl" will be performed on the occasion, with the charming cantafrice, Mile. Nau, as Arsino, and Mrs. St. Albyn as Thaddaus. Miss Brienti will also sing a cavatina from "Roberto il Diavolo," and a Scotch bellad, and Mr. Irving will sing "My Boylnood's Home," a song from "Annile, or the Love Test."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The aucquisful American comedy, entitled "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," in which Mr. Burton appears in his ministable character of Crookpath, will be enacted this evening. Mr. Durivage's new piece, called "A Nice Young Man," which creates roars of laughter and great applause every time it is performed, will be played again, and will be the concluding feature Several novelties are in the most active preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Sistera," adapted from the French, by Mr. O'Reien, will be the opening feature of this evening's performances. The comedy of "A Gentleman from Ireland" will follow, in which Mr. Brougham will perform the leading character. The favorite farce of "My Wife's Second Floor" will terminate the whole. Great preparations are being made for the appropriate celebration of the beginning of the New Year.

MATROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. H. Jordan will take his benefit this evening. Three pieces will be performed. In the first, "Nick of the Woods," Mr. Eddy and Mr. Jordan will appear in the leading parts. "Robert Mneaire," with Mr. Jordan as Jaques Strop, is the next piece, and the "Egyptian Prince" the last. Mr. Bachanan has made an engagement with the managers of this theatre, and will shortly make his first appearance.

American Musseuk.—Mr. C. W. Clarke will appear thisternoen in his chara

performed.

STUYVEANT INSTITUTE —Miss Teresa Esmonde gives a reading from the American and Irish national poets this evening, positively the last reading by her in New York for the present. The speech of Emmet in the Dock is on the programme for to-night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28-6 P. M. The stock market was rather better to-day. Quolations were a little unsettled, but the tendency was upward, and a large amount of business was trans-acted at the board. Indians 5's advanced i per cent; Virginia 6's, 12; Illinois Central bonds, 1; cent; Virginia 6's, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illincis Central bonds, 1;
Erie Income bonds, 1; Chicago and Rock Island
bonds 2; Erie Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Harlem, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Erieding
Railroad, 1. New York Central Railroad fell off \(\frac{1}{2}\)
per cent; Michigan Central Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Hudson
River Railroad, \(\frac{1}{2}\). Railroad bonds were operated in
to some extent, and prices were well maintained.
The weakest railroad stock on the list is New York Central. The slight improvements occasionally no-ticed are caused by a temporary scarcity of stock in the aucest. The sufficienty gull soon be processed.

The bears, nativities ading these checks, continue to sell freely, and the probability is that there will be stock enough some little time hance for all purposes. Eric Railroad con innes pretty firm at our quotations. The recent improvement and steadinise of prices is doubtless the result of the flavorable reports relative to the new loan; but as everything connected with fancy stock operations is anticipated, the probability is that after the actual negotiation of the loan, the market value of the stock will be lower than at present. We should not be much astoniahed at such a result. It is reported that the Reading Railroad Company will declare a stock dividend of twelve per cent. The net carnings have all been expended in paying the floating debt. It is estimated that the floating debt at the close of the first six months of the past debt at the close of the first six months of the past debt at the close of the first six months of the past fiscal year, after applying the net earnings up to that time to its fiquidation, amounted to about one million of dollars. To the payment of this balance the net earnings of the last six months have been appropriated. The only question now to be settled is whether there shall be a stock dividend or none at all. Hudson River Rauroad has lost its buoyan-cy, and will probably fall back to its starting point cy, and will probably fall back to its starting point again. Harlem must stead ly appreciate under its present management. It must be a saie stock at current rate. Cumberland and Nicaragua have not moved much lately, either up or dowo. They have each strong friends and great prospective

be fellowing stock and conds were sold at and \$13,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent co

tion:—
\$13,000 Eleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent convertible in come bonds.

1,000 bond or the city of Racine, Wis. 7 per cent 55% 2,000 Manafield and Sandasky City Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent convertible bends.

23,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent convertible bends.

24,000 Cheveland and Fitaburg Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent convertible bends.

10,000 Ward and New Haven Railroad bond.

17,24,000 Cleveland and Fitaburg Railroad 7 per cent incume bonds.

10,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent bends.

89
66,000 State of Virginia b per cent bonds, \$1,000.

100 shares Galena and Chicago Union Rit, \$100.

100 do Second Avenue Railroad (0., \$100.

100 do Second Avenue Railroad (0., \$100.

101 do Sixth Avenue Railroad, \$100.

102 do Chicinnati and Chicago Hallroad, \$0.

103 do Railroad \$100.

104 do Sixth Avenue Railroad, \$100.

105 do Railroad \$25.

106 do Chicago Railroad, \$100.

107 do Hving Bank, \$50.

108 do Chicago Railroad, \$100.

109 do Chicago Railroad, \$100.

100 do Farmers' and Chicago Railroad, \$0.

100 do Chicago Railroad, \$100.

100 do Chicago Railroad, \$100.

100 do Railroad Railroad \$25.

100 do Railroad Railroad

of the Jackson, Totton and Westernport coal lands, sold at auction on the 2dth December, instant, late the property of the Parker Vein Coal Company, at the office of W. & J. O'Brien, No. 33 Wall street—ten per cent of the amount subscribed to paid at the time of making the subscription. Those wishing to avail themselves of the tion. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity must make application on or before the 30th inst. This is the last chance for the stockholders in the old Parker Vein. If they do not avail themselves of it, their stock is worthless. The subscription has come in very rapidly, and more than the amount required could easily have been raised. The directors deserve a great deal of credit for the

 For the War Department
 34,397,47

 For re-paying in the War Department
 1,427,40

 For re-paying in the Navy Department
 129,60

 For the Interior Department
 37,573,11

 For re-paying in the Interior Department
 706,69
 For the redemption of stock \$201,875 15
For paying Treasury debts 102,405 56
For the Customs 44,810 83
Covering into Treasury from miss: sources 3,831 00
Covered into the Treasury from Customs 1,312,797 21
Covered into the Treasury from lands 382,628 70
For the War Department 141,852 96
For re-paying in the War Department 932 87
For the Navy Department 9,550 14
The Michigan Central Railroad Company's earnings for Navyember 19 20 15

5 THE FORMAS
STATES
Imports.
70,875,920
103,191,124
101,029,296
106,118,311
126,521,332
149,895,742
189,980,036
140,989,217
113,717,404 73,849,508 81,310,183 87,176,943 90,140,433 104,330,973 121,693,577 128,663,040 117,419,376 108,486,616 121,028,416 113,717,404 162,092,132 107,141,519 127,946,177 100,162,087 64,753,799 108,435,035 117,254,564 121,991,797 132,085,946 121,851,8c8 ..310,282,945 ..344,476,582 .882,328,196 146,545,638 154,998,928 147,857,439 178,138,818 . 364,204,078 . 413,756,799 . 475,500,000 220,779,355 212,613,282 230,452,250 278,241,064

This table covers a period of twenty-five years, during which four different tariffs have been in operation—two protective, one compromise and one revenue tariff. The bank returns are made up to the let January, and the trade returns up to the 30:5 of June each year. It will be seen that from 1830 to 1837, both inclusive, that the loans and discounts of the banks rose from two hundred millions ra-pidly up to five hundred millions. In about seven years the banks more than doubled their discounts. In the same time, the value of imports more than doubled, increasing in seven years from seventy to one hundred and thirty million of dollars. This of the banks rose from two hundred millions rapidly up to five hundred millions. In about seven years the banks more than doubled their discounts. In the same time, the value of imports more than doubled, increasing in seven years from seventy to one hundred and thirty million of dollars. This great and rapid increase was under the operation of a high tariff. The compromise act of 1832 en lord a high cuty during its early operation, and it was not until after 1837 that the rates were reduced below what was called a protective stand and. From 1837 to 1843 the bank movement fell off more than fifty per cent, having luthat time been reduced from five hundred million to two hundred and fifty million of dollars, and the importations were reduced in the same time about fifty per cent, having fallen from one hundred and forty millions in 1843. This decrease was under the operation of a revenue tariff, being the last five years of the compromise act. From 1841 to 1847 there was a gradual but steady increase in bank credits, and the importations advanced from sixty-four million to toe hundred and forty-six million of dollars. This was under the operation of a high protective tariff. The period included between the years 1838 and 1847 presents some every millions, and 400 hales of 500 hids. Act of 500 hids. Mentucky, at private at 500 hids. Mentucky, at private at 500 hids. Mentucky, at private at 500 hids. Mentucky, at 1845 per 100 lbs.

Stoam.—New Orleans was in good demand and firm, with sales of 500 hids., at 530 per 1b.

Tonacco.—Sales were made of 800 hids. Mentucky, at private at 512 25.

There was a grid of the compromise act. From 1841 to 1857 per 1b.

Stoam.—New Orleans was in good demand and firm, with sales of 500 hids., at 530 per 1b.

Tonacco.—Sales were made of 300 hids. Mentucky, at private at 512 25.

Tonacco.—Sales of 500 hids., at 540 per 250 hids.

William, and the importation of a revenue tariff, being the last time from the private from the private from the private from the private from the private

of tariffs upon our import trade. From 1838 to 1843, under a low tariff, the imports fell from one hundred and thirteen million to sixty four million; walle, from 1842 to 1847, under a high protective tariff, the imports increased from sixty-four million to one hundred and forty-six million. Now, as these tariffs worked just the reverse of that claimed by protectionists, it is necessary for us to show what was the real cause of these fluctuations or variations in our foreign import trade. From 1838 to 1843 the banking movement of the country fell off from four hundred and eighty-five millions to two bundred and fifty-four millions to the decrease in importations. From 1842 to 1847 the banking movement increased from two hundred and fifty-four millions to three hundred and forty-four millions: hence the increased from two hundred and fifty-four millions: hence the increase in importations. The real and only cause is found in the variations of tariffs upon our import trade. From 1838 to 1843. The real and only cause is found in the variations of banking credits. From 1846 out, the present twiff has been in operation, and as it was graduated, previous to its adoption, to a revenue standard, it has been particularly objectionable to the protectionists, and has been a source of considerable popitical capital to the party press. In 1847, the first year of the operation of the present tariff, the importations amounted to one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars. In 1854, the eighth year of its operation, the importations were valued at three The real and only cause is found in the variation operation, the importations were valued at three hundred and four millions of dollars—an increase in the annual importation in that short time of one hundred and fifty-eight millions. This is attributed by the protectionists entirely to the low rates of duty levied upon foreign manufactures; but it can be easily shown that the banks have been the cause of this enormous expansion in our foreign trade. The bank discounts in 1847 amounted to \$310,282,945, and in 1854 to \$607.287,428, showing as increase to 1854 over 1847 of \$297,004,483, being equal to nearly one hundred per cent. It is certainly very ex-traordinary what uniformity exists between these traordinary what uniformity exists between these two departments of finance and commerce. The move together, up or down. An expansion of bank credit is sure to produce an increase in importations and a contraction in credits—a contraction in our foreign trade. The increase in bank loans since 1847, is the sole cause of the increase in importation. It would have been precisely the same had the average rate of duties upon foreign manufactures and merchandise been double what it has been in the same period. The above table will be a valuable guide to legislators, and we can conceive of nothing more conclusive in its arguments and results. If we wish to contract our importations we must contract our bank loans. Until something is done to regulate the banking institutions of the country, we shall be subject to these tutions of the country, we shall be subject to the violent and excessive fluctuations. At one time we are in the midst of an enormous speculation, and another time involved in a revulsion that prostrate every interest and threatens to ruin all. We pastrom one extreme to the other with the greates facility—up to-day and down to-morrow, as the managers of our banks may dictate, or circus

stances compel them to act.

Stances compel them to act.

The Troy Whig says:—

In the case of the Troy and Rutland Railroad Company vs. Thomas H. Canfield, Judge Parmelee, before whom the argument was continued at the Court House severa days, has delivered an opinion in favor of the defendant and dismissed the proceedings. The proceedings werinstituted under the landlord and tenant act, to recover possession of the Troy and Rutland Railroad, commencing near Fagle Bridge and ending at Salem, Washington county, for non-payment of rent. It appears that the Troy and Rutland Railroad company, in \$82*, leased the road to the Rutland and Washington Railroad company for forty-seven y-ars—the entire redduce of the term for which it was incorporated—at the annual rent of six teen thousand dollars; that the latter company sub-lie to the defendant, Canfield, in June, for five years: that Canfield soon after released his term to his lessors, but continued to operate the road under them, and that be fore any rent became due on the lease to the Rutland and Washington Railroad company, the latter was trusted in the State of Vermont, under whose laws it hold its charter, for debts of the Troy and Rutland company to a large amount.

Stock Exchange.

The directors deserve a great deal of credit for the way in which they have managed this matter.

The Harmony Fire Insurance Company of this city have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent; the Franklin Insurance Company, of Boston, six per cent; the Lewell Manufacturing Company, of twenty dollars per share; the Stark Mills Manufacturing Company, three per cent.

Billholders of the Old Nahant Bank, who have proved their claims, can obtain a dividend of 3 4-5 per cent, of Cherice P. Curtis, No. 16 Court street Boston. This is the third, and probably the San dividend, making a total of \$63 80 on \$100 pain the creditors.

The warrants entered at the Transacy Depart for the redemption of stock.

\$1000 Mich St. 2004 St. 100 Mich Cen RR.

\$2000 Elect St. 71, 25 On the NY CR. 33 84.

\$11.

\$1000 Instant State 5's. 771/5 50 she NY CR. 33 84.

\$11.

\$1000 Instant St. 6'47 80 100 do. bo 82/4 24.

\$1000 Virginin 6's. 91/4 15 Chi & Rk I RR. 73/4 24.

\$1000 Wignin 6's. 91/4 15 Chi & Rk I RR. 73/4 24.

\$1000 Strain Bonda, 30 5' 46 Nor & Wor RR.

\$1000 Elect St. 71, 370 505 Eric RR.

\$1000 Elect St. 71, 370 505 Eric RR.

\$1000 Elect St. 71, 370 505 Eric RR.

\$1000 Mich St. Bonds.

\$1000 Mich St. Bonds.

The Micolgan Central Relifered Companies for November, in each of the past two years, wire:

Passengers. Freight. Miscellaneous. Total. 1864....\$111,205 \$115,332 \$62,287 \$2232,845 1853....\$29,644 72,792 \$3,525 \$139,771 1864....\$111,205 \$125,300 \$2,762 \$3,525 \$139,771 1865....\$48,250 \$42,560 \$2,762 \$93,674 190 \$100 Virginia 6's. 93 200 N Y Cen R R. s16 82 \$100 N Y Cen R R. s16 82 \$100 Vir

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURRDAY, Dec 28—3 P. M.

Ashes continued quiet and nominal.

Binzalethus.—Flour was more active at steady prices; the sales included 6,400 barrels State and western at yesterday's quotations; 250 barrels Canadian free at \$9.87\footnote{3} a \$10; 2,300 barrels mixed to lancy and extra southern at \$9.26 a \$10.70, and 400 barrels corn meal at \$4.25 a \$4.31\footnote{3} for Jersey, and \$4.75 for Brandywine per barrel. Wheat, rye and cats were unchanged. We heard of sales of \$3.000 bushels corn at \$76 a \$98. for western mixed, 980. a \$90. for southern yellow and white, and \$1 for round yellow, per bushel.

Coffee.—Rio was more estive. The sales reached 2.500 bags, chiefly at 100 a 100\footnote{5}, with small lots of skimmings at 90. per pound. No change in other kinds.

Coffee.—Rio was more estive. The sales reached 2.500 bags, chiefly at 100 a 100\footnote{5}, with small lots of skimmings at 90. per pound. No change in other kinds.

Coffee.—Rio was more estive. The sales reached 2.500 bags, at 16.00 bolls. No change in other kinds.

Coffee.—To Liverpool shout 10,000 bushels of corn were cagaged, at 45\footnote{6}, 300 bolls pork, at 2.1, 1,500 bolls rosin, at 1s. 9d.; 700 bbls. flour, at 1s. 6d.; and about 100 a 500 bales cotton, at 5-32d. To London, 200 tierce bed were taken, at 5-. A vessel was chartered for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres at \$18. To California rates ranged from 25c. a 40c. per 100. To Havre rates were unchanged.

FRUIT.—About 500 boxes bunch raisios changed hands at 6 rmer rates.

Hav was less active, but steady. 350 bales River changed hands, at yesterday's rates.

How.—Sales of about 200 tons Scotch pig were made at about 527 six months.

New York Cattle Trade for 1854.

We present below our annual statistics of the Net York cattle trade for the year just clocing. New Yord is the most extensive cattle mart in America. The cat the brought to this market come to us from nearly al sections of the Union east of the Mississippi. Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Virginia and Pen saylvania are our most liberal contributors; but Western and Northern New York, with Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other of the New England States, likewise send us extensive supplies. All the lines of travel radiating from this city to the interior—the Harlem, and Hudson, and Erie Railroads, the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the great Michigan Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio and some of the Eastern railroads—find in the carriage of the live stock consumed here one of their most profitable items of freight from Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New England, and Northern and Western New York. A considerable proportion of the cattle driven to this market, however, come from districts not so distant. The counties on the North river rase some of the finest, while Long Island and New Jersey occasionally are large contributors. In this city there are principally four places for the sale of beef cattle:—The well known Washington Drove Yard in Forty-fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, of which A. M. Allerton, Esq., is the proprietor. 2d. The Lower or Hudson R ver Bull's Head, kept by Messrs. Chamberlain. 3d. George Browning's Central Bull's Head, in Sixth street; and 4th, the market kept by Mr. Morgan O'Brien, also in Sixth street, near Third avenue. Sheep and lambs are sold at all these places, except the last mentioned—the largest number at Erowning's and the next at Chamberlain's. The largest business in cows and calves is done at Howming's and Chamberlain's. The market day, hereafter, will be Wednesday, but sales to a greater or loss extent will doubtless be made every day. Independently of the regular transact New York Cattle Trade for 1854.

STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAT THE SOLD WEEKLY DURING THE YEAR 1854, A COMPILED FROM THE PUBLISHED REPORTS.

9			Calves.	Sheep a
靐	Tannaan d	Beeves. 1,721	259	Lam
	January 4	4.092	375	9,5
	18		248	7,4
200	24		297	4,1
r	31	2,448	333	7,4
8	February. T	3,228	125	9,
3	13	2,270	444	stule 6,
0	21	2,729	521	7,5
90.3	M 7	100 0000	330	67
0	14		877	Miller 6.5
8	21		872	3,1
	27	2,412	978	4.1
0	April 5	3,652	932	4,5
531	11		1,254	WHEN IN
	17		1,127	- cale 2,
r	May 2		1,409	n a 5 3,
	May 2		728	M. 3,
9	15	2,730	1.489	4
	22		1,584	5,0
•	29	2,892	1,418	5,0
8	June 6		1,730	tong. 8
	13	3,532	1,428	Sugar B.
200	19		1,100	9,
19	July 4		1,000	13,6
8	10		1,593	1,1
	17	2,927	3,141	11,
	24	2,662	931	11,
200	31	3,289	800	12,
F	August 7	3,006	770	12,
	14	4,000	800	o.12 14
-7	28		670	JEN 14.
2.7	September 4		580	10,
y	11		546	8,
n	18	3,685	870	10,0
	26		740	1 12,
u	October 2		576	16,
r	8		870 715	14,
0-	16		657	18,
a	30		550	10
e	November 6		480	13,
e	13		500	12,0
y	20	. 3,408	679	14,
	27	. 3,820	587	12,
t	December 4		620	ii,
tt	14	2,884	523	13,
ıt	21		238	10,0
0-		CHARLES !	THE REAL PROPERTY.	The same
id	Total	154,796	41,086	470,
in	AVERAGE PRICES OF	STATE OF THE PARTY	SOLD DURING	STREET, STREET
y	1854, AS COMPILE			
13	Beeves.	Course	f Calver. Shee	p & Lam
	Jan. 4., \$7 00 a \$10	00 830 0	00 a \$60 00 82	50 A SS
		444 444 4		-

Average \$8 97 \$43 48 \$6 43 COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF CATTLE ON SALE IN THE NEW YORK MARKET DURING THE YEARS 1863 AND 1864

Activa.		1853			1011	
			Sheepd	99.30	Consult	Sheepd
	Beeres.	Calres.	Lambe.	Beenes.	Calves.	Lambs
Jan	. 13,550	355	44.600	13,390	1,509	36,536
Feb	8,950	315	22,000	10,946	1,831	32,206
March	9,600	477	16,350	9,904	3,067	20,401
April	. 16,200	620	11,050	11,743	4,722	14,910
May	. 12,103	705	12,980	13,649	7.128	25,800
June	. 11,250	200	25,750	12,878	6,336	34,084
July	. 10,600	550	34.220	16,098	5,455	65,89
August	12,250	710	48,835	15,592	2,700	58,274
Sept	15,022	1.247	45,532	14,556	2,786	41,35
Det	21,812	1.917	60,200	28,861	3,368	79.156
Nov	15,461	1,569	45,267	12,356	2,246	52,100
Dec	15,622		46,776	9,567	2,047	46,975
Total .	157,420	10,720	412,980	162,425	42,895	507.696
These	resuits	and co	mparisot	as enable	e us to	see the
general a	dvance	there b	as been is	a the pri	ces of a	Il kinds

the now apparent fact of an actus scarcity of cittle dur-ing the year, owing, mainly, to the immense quantities of stock sent to California from the Western States, across the Plains, which otherwise would have found its way to the markets on the Atlantic seaboard. The fluctuation of the states of the states

of stock sent to California from the Western States, across the Plains, which otherwise would have found its way to the markets on the Atlantic seaboard. The financial troubles which have embarrassed about every other branch of business, during the latter half of the year, have also had an undoubted influence on the grazing and agricultural interests. It will be seen by the following comparison, that there were but a few thousand more beves sold during 1854 than in the preceding year. The excess in favor of 1844 is not at all in proportion to the increase of the city wants, superinduced by the rapid increase of our population. Cows and calves show a substantial increase; shrep and lambe a falling off—

Beeres. Cous & Calces. Sheep & Lambo.

1854. 102,425 40,342 412,900

Increase. 5,006 Inc. 30,128 Dec. 5,291

The total value of cattle sold at the several city markets above mentioned (excepting the average prices as given above) during the year is seen below. (We have put down \$46 nat he average of each head of beef cattle.) Some dealers consider this a rather low figure, but, as the more general opinion seems to be that this is about right, we have concluded to adopt it—

1804. 1855.

Beeves. \$7,330,170 86,766,000

Cows and calves. 1,804,074 335,243.

\$6,769,000 336,243 2,351,602

\$11,887,034 9,255,965	ws and caives cep and ismbs	